

BookletChartTM

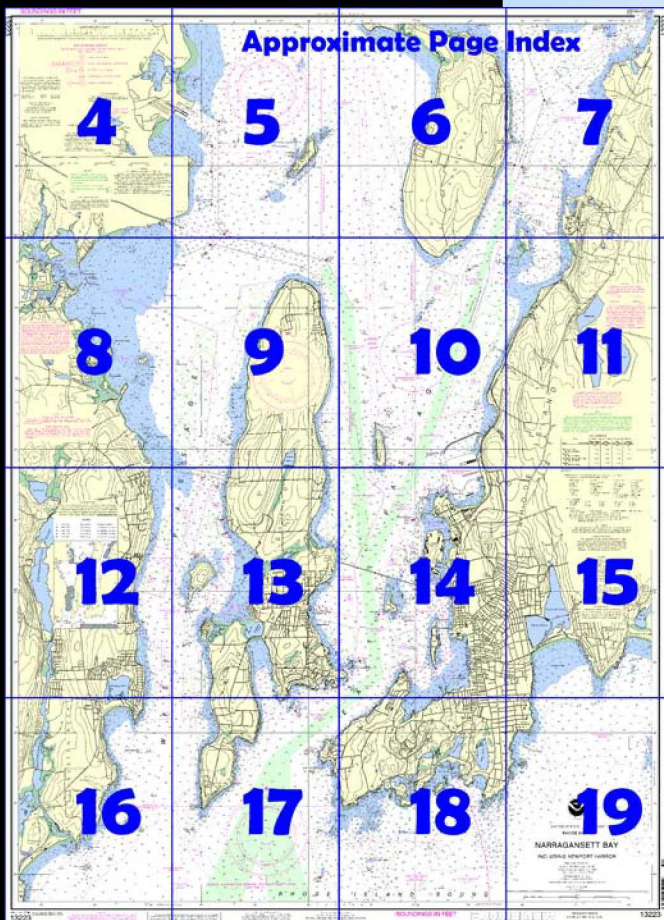
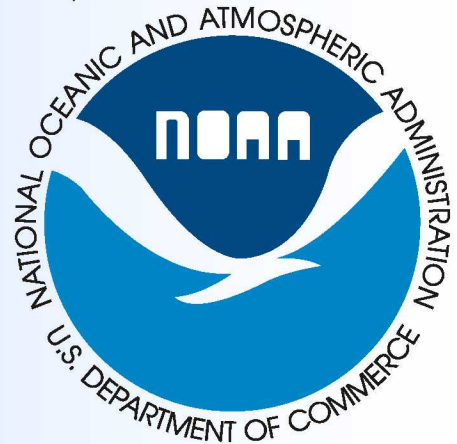
Narragansett Bay - Including Newport Harbor

(NOAA Chart 13223)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(57) The southern shore of Rhode Island is rocky with numerous offlying rocks and ledges. Numerous prominent residences are on the eastern side of **Newport Neck**, the southwestern part of Rhode Island. **Easton Point** is about 1.3 miles eastward of Newport Neck. Several private landings are northward of **Gooseberry Island**, a small islet south of Newport Neck. (58) **East Passage**, the principal passage in Narragansett Bay, extends between Rhode Island on the east and

Conanicut and Prudence Islands on the west. It is the most direct route to Newport, Bristol, Providence, Mount Hope Bay, and Taunton River.

(60) **Brenton Point** is the southwestern extremity of Rhode Island and the eastern entrance point of East Passage.

(61) **Brenton Reef**, bare in places, extends 0.5 mile south-southwestward of the point and is marked by a gong buoy. Another reef

extends 0.5 mile offshore just eastward of the point; **Seal Rock** is at the southeastern end of the reef.

(62) **Seal Ledge**, about 0.5 mile south of Seal Rock, has depths of 12 to 30 feet and is marked by a bell buoy. **Haycock Ledge**, 0.4 mile eastward of Seal Rock, has a least depth of 11 feet.

(63) **Beavertail Point** is the southern extremity of Conanicut Island, on the western side of the entrance to East Passage.

(64) **Hull Cove**, about 1 mile northeastward of Beavertail Light, is rocky and exposed to southerly winds. **Castle Hill**, the westernmost point of Rhode Island, is marked by Castle Hill Light; a fog signal is at the light. **Castle Hill Coast Guard Station** is close east of the light.

(67) **Fort Adams** is on a peninsula off the north side of Newport Neck. The buildings and masonry of the fort are prominent on the western slope of the peninsula.

(68) **Newport Harbor**, on the western shore of Rhode Island and the eastern side of East Passage, 3.5 miles above Beavertail Light, is an important harbor of refuge for coasters, tows, and yachts. **Goat Island**, 0.6 mile long in a north-south direction, is a major pleasure boating center and divides Newport Harbor into an outer and inner harbor.

(70) **Newport**, a city on the inner harbor, is one of the principal summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast. Some coastwise traffic uses the port, but few foreign vessels enter it.

(79) **Rose Island**, privately owned, is surrounded by a shoal with little water over it. The shoal extends about 0.4 mile northeastward of the island where it rises abruptly from deep water.

(80) **Gull Rocks** are about midway between Rose Island and Coasters Harbor Island.

(102) **Jamestown** is a town on the east side of Conanicut Island in a bight on the west side of East Passage.

(104) **Coddington Point** is about 0.5 mile northward of Coasters Harbor Island on the east shore of East Passage. **Bishop Rock Shoal**, 0.6 mile southwestward of the point, is covered 9 feet and marked by a lighted bell buoy.

(108) **Gould Island**, a military reservation, is about 2 miles north of Rose Island and 0.8 mile east of Conanicut Island.

(109) **Halfway Rock** and **Fiske Rock** are about 1.8 miles northeastward of Gould Island, on a small ledge bare at its southern end.

(112) **Dyer Island**, about 0.8 mile eastward of the southern portion of Prudence Island, is low and brush covered. A reef, partly bare, extends 0.4 miles southward and southwestward of the island, and is buoyed.

(114) A small-craft facility is in a basin at **Coggeshall Point**, just north of Melville. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity, water, ice, complete marine supplies, and a 50-ton mobile hoist are available; engine, hull, and electronic repairs can be made. In July 1981, depths of 9 to 15 feet were reported in the basin.

(116) **Hog Island**, about 1 mile north of Arnold Point, lies in the entrance to Bristol Harbor, dividing the waters into two channels. The island has a rolling wooded terrain on which are a few houses and cottages.

(251) **Dutch Island**, a State park about 3.2 miles north of Beavertail Point, is surrounded by shoals and foul ground. (256) **Saunders Island** is on the western shore of West Passage abreast Dutch Island.

(259) **Fox Island**, 0.4 mile northeast of Rome Point and southward of Wickford Harbor, is small and low. A shoal with numerous submerged rocks including **Seal Rock** extends southward of the island. **Halfway Ledge** with a depth of 18 feet is about 0.5 mile east of Fox Island.

(260) **Wickford Harbor**, on the western side of Narragansett Bay 8 miles above Beavertail Light, comprises an outer and an inner harbor. The outer harbor is a broad bight between Quonset Point on the north and **Wild Goose Point**, about 0.6 mile westward of Fox Island, on the south. Depths in the middle and southern parts of the outer harbor average 13 to 17 feet. The inner harbor entrance is between **Poplar Point**, 1.3 miles northwest of Fox Island on the south, and **Sauga Point**, about 0.4 mile north of Poplar Point, on the north.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B

Numerous mooring buoys are located within the circled area.

Corrected through NM Jun. 27/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 16/09

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Rhode Island State Grid is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

RACING BUOYS


Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz
New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 41°30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.369" northward and 1.808" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM


The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.


CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: 

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations. 

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Traffic within the Precautionary Area may consist of vessels operating between Narragansett Bay and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care while navigating within this area. Consult U.S. Coast Pilot for additional information.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE C

TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

Recommended traffic lanes have been established for the approaches to Narragansett Bay and Buzzards Bay. Use charts 12300 and 13218.

NOTE D

RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Recommended vessel routes for deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) entering and departing Rhode Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and Buzzards Bay. While not mandatory, deep draft commercial vessels (including tugs and barges) are requested to follow the designated routes at the master's discretion. Other vessels, while not excluded from these routes, should exercise caution in and around these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) transiting these routes. See U.S. Coast Pilot Volume 2, Chapter 5, 6 or 7 as appropriate.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Beavertail Point	(41°27'N/71°24'W)	feet 3.8	feet 3.5	feet 0.2
Newport	(41°30'N/71°20'W)	3.9	3.6	0.1
Prudence Island, South End	(41°35'N/71°19'W)	4.1	3.9	0.2
Wickford	(41°34'N/71°27'W)	4.1	3.9	0.1

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Jun 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rt rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mir marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

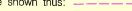
Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

ANCHORAGE AREAS

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.
110.46, 110.145 (see note A)

A

NAVAL ANCHORAGE

A B B-1 C D E

NAVAL AND GENERAL ANCHORAGES

H I J K L M N

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

1 2 3

SPECIAL ANCHORAGES

WEO BROADCASTS

Radio stations listed s weather broadcasts, s typically 20 to 40 tenna site, but can be

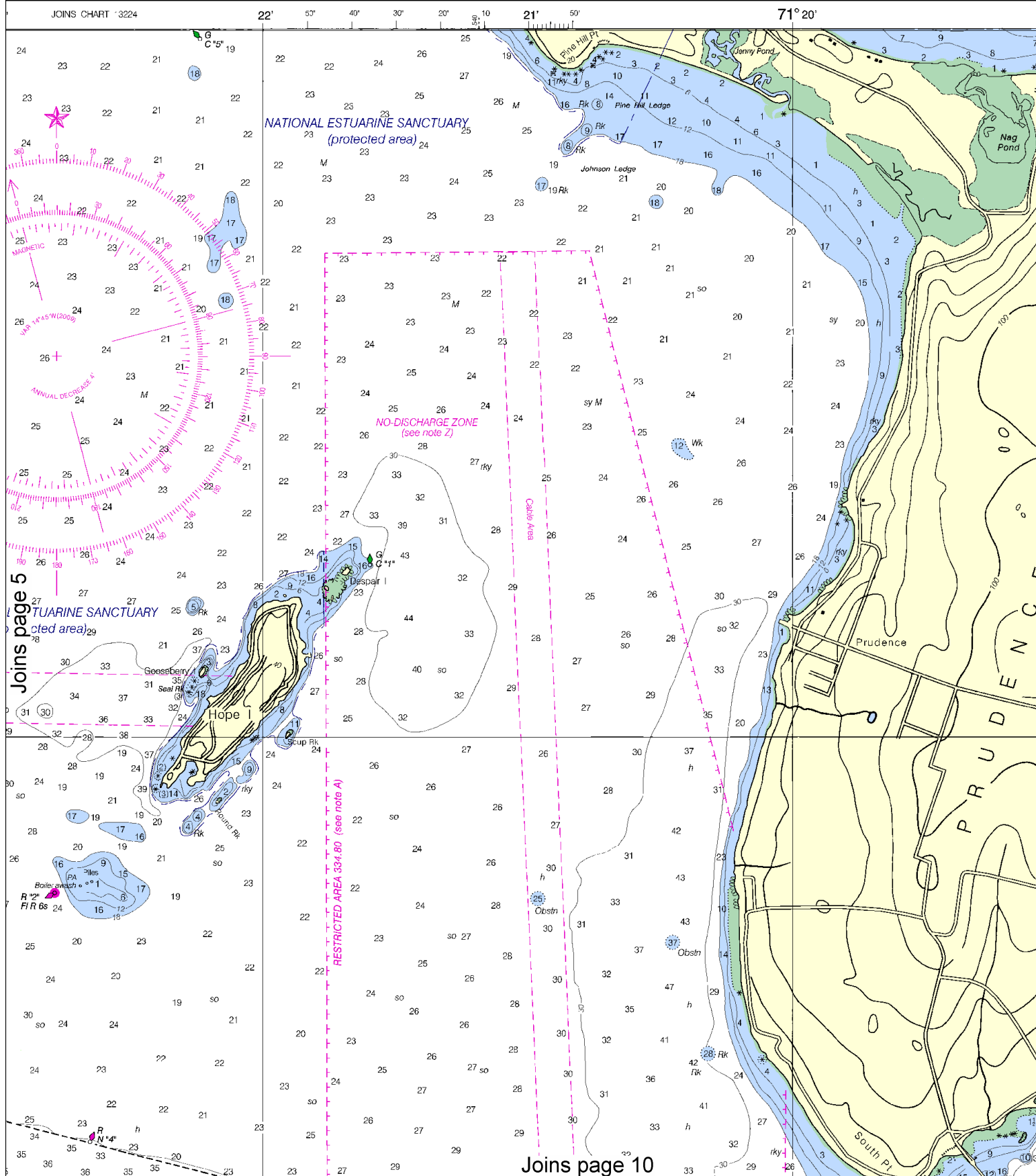


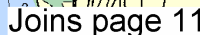
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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

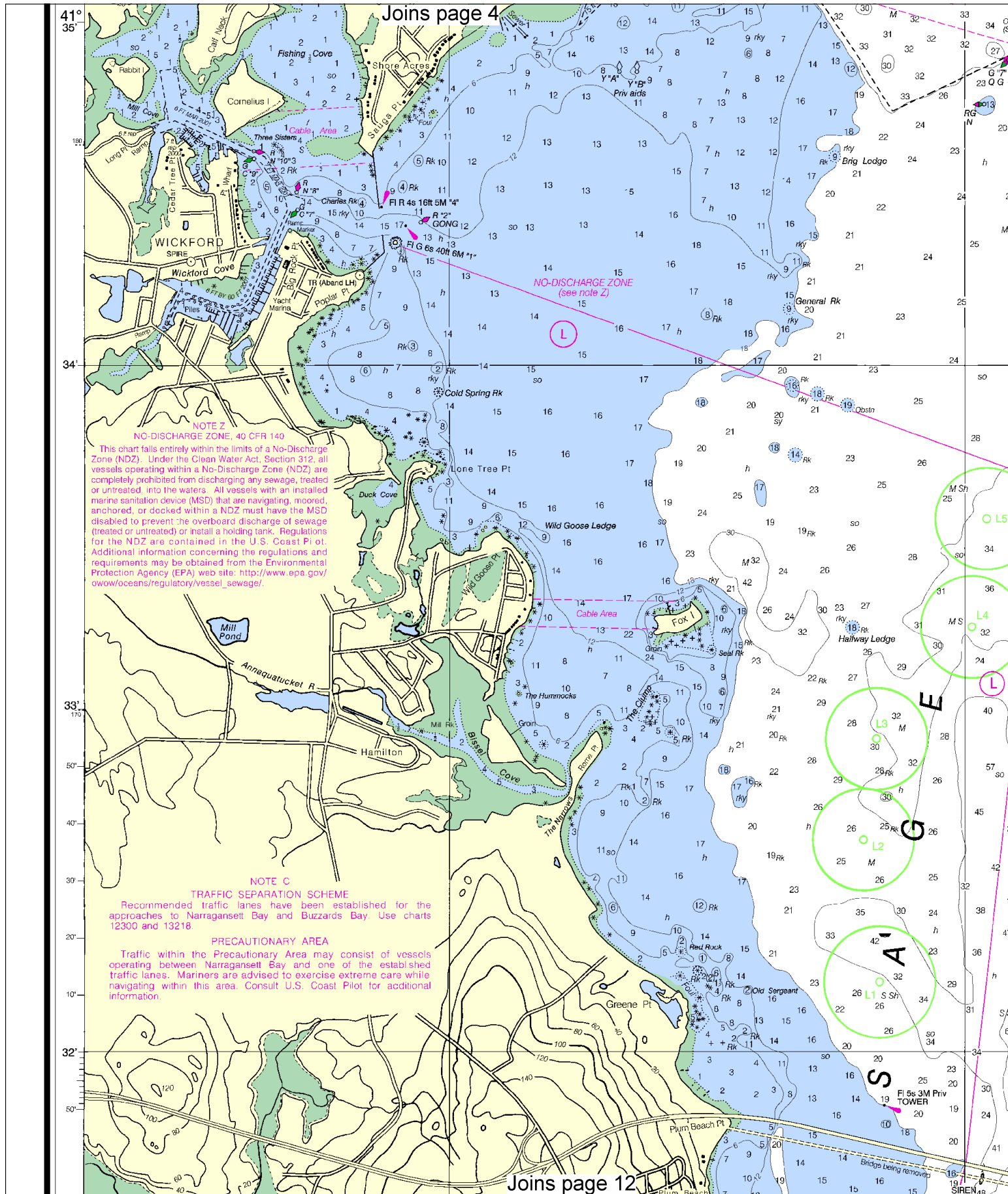
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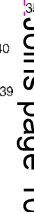
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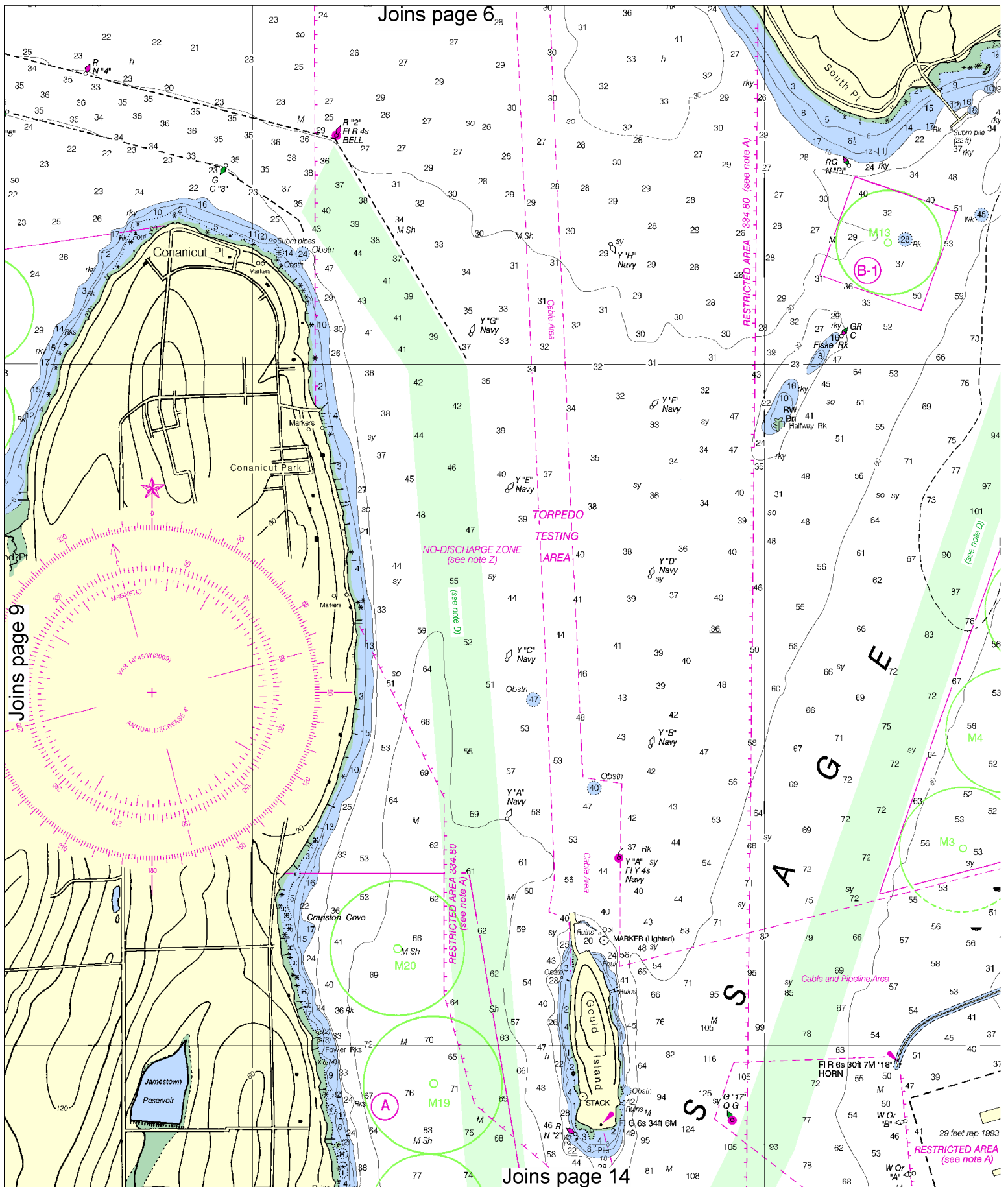


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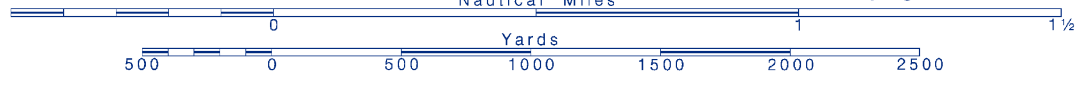
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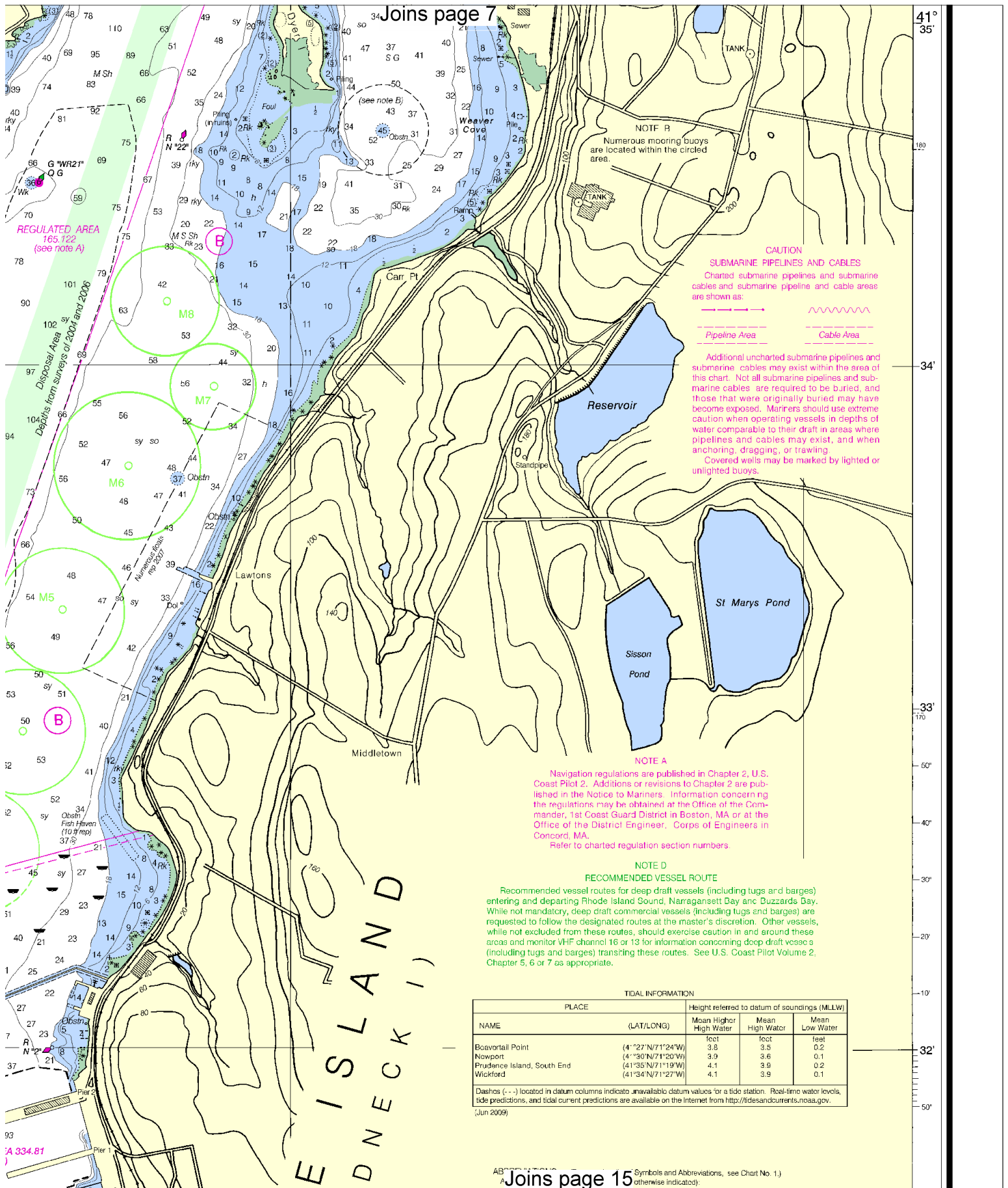


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SCALE 1:20,000

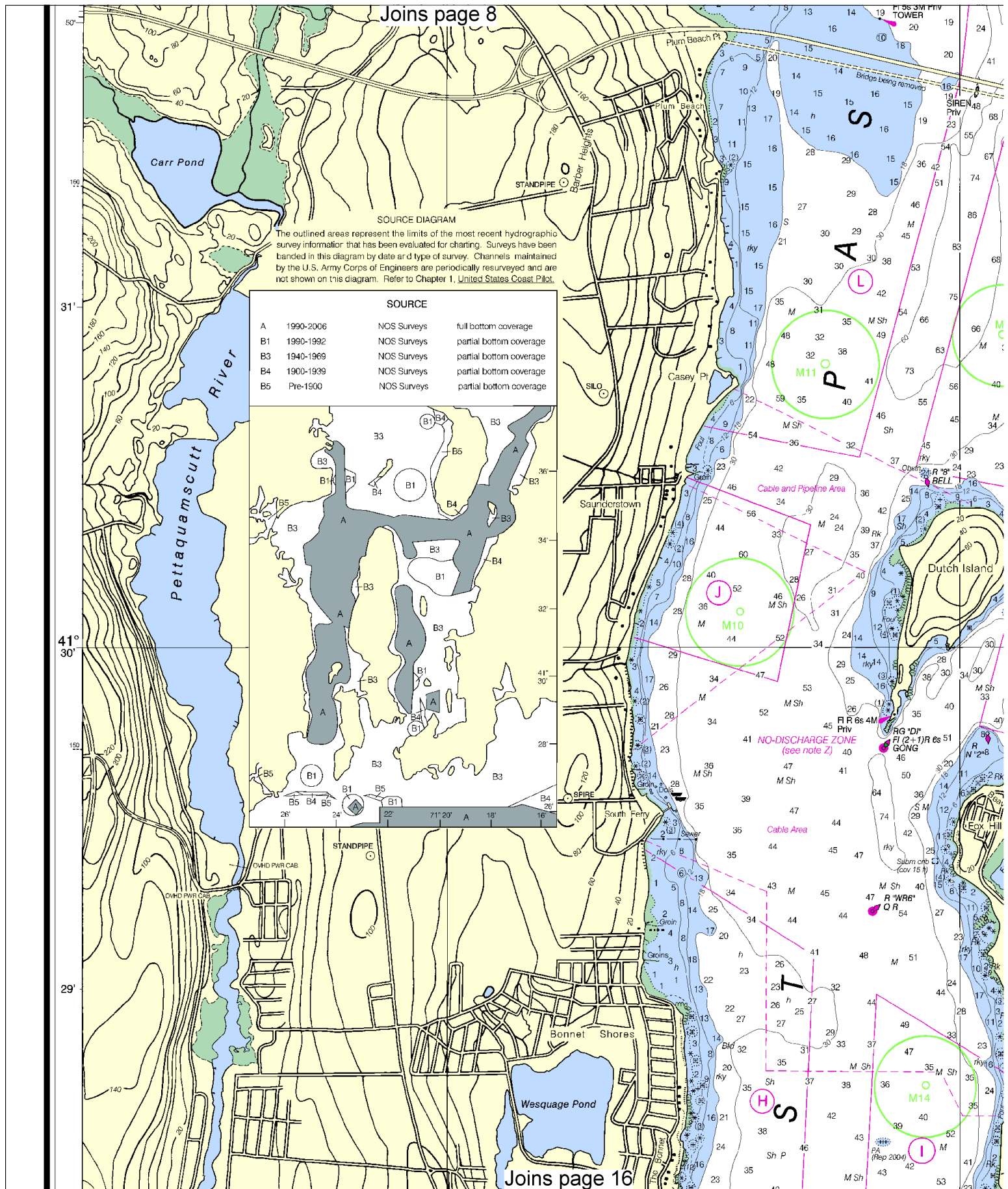
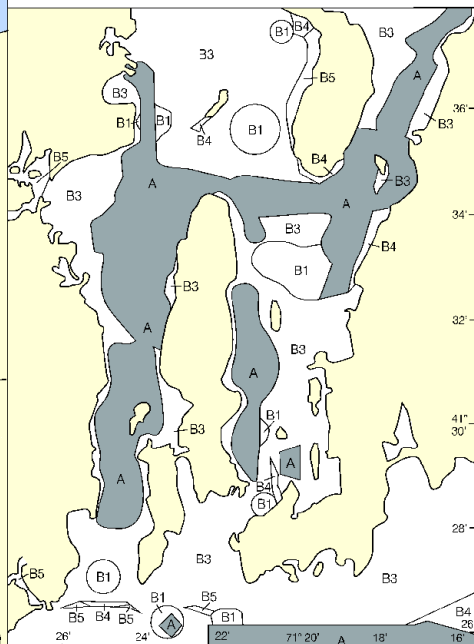
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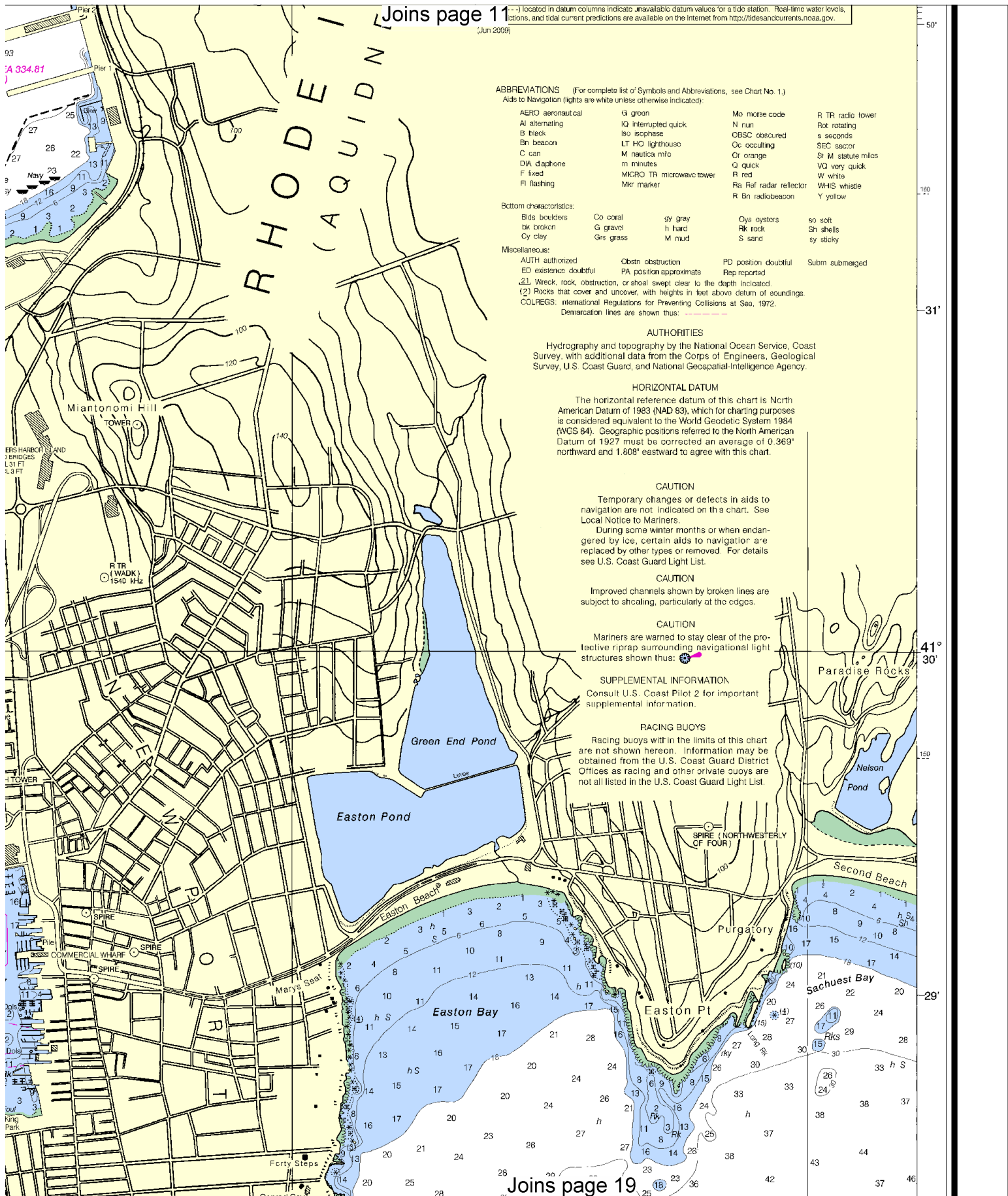




SOURCE DIAGRAM
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SOURCE		
A	1990-2006	NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1992	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage





Joins page 11
(Jun 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

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AERO aeronautical	G groin	Mo moose code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT light	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M midget	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA daphnia	mic TR microwave tower	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	Mkr marker	R red	W white
Fl flashing		Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged

ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

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CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: *

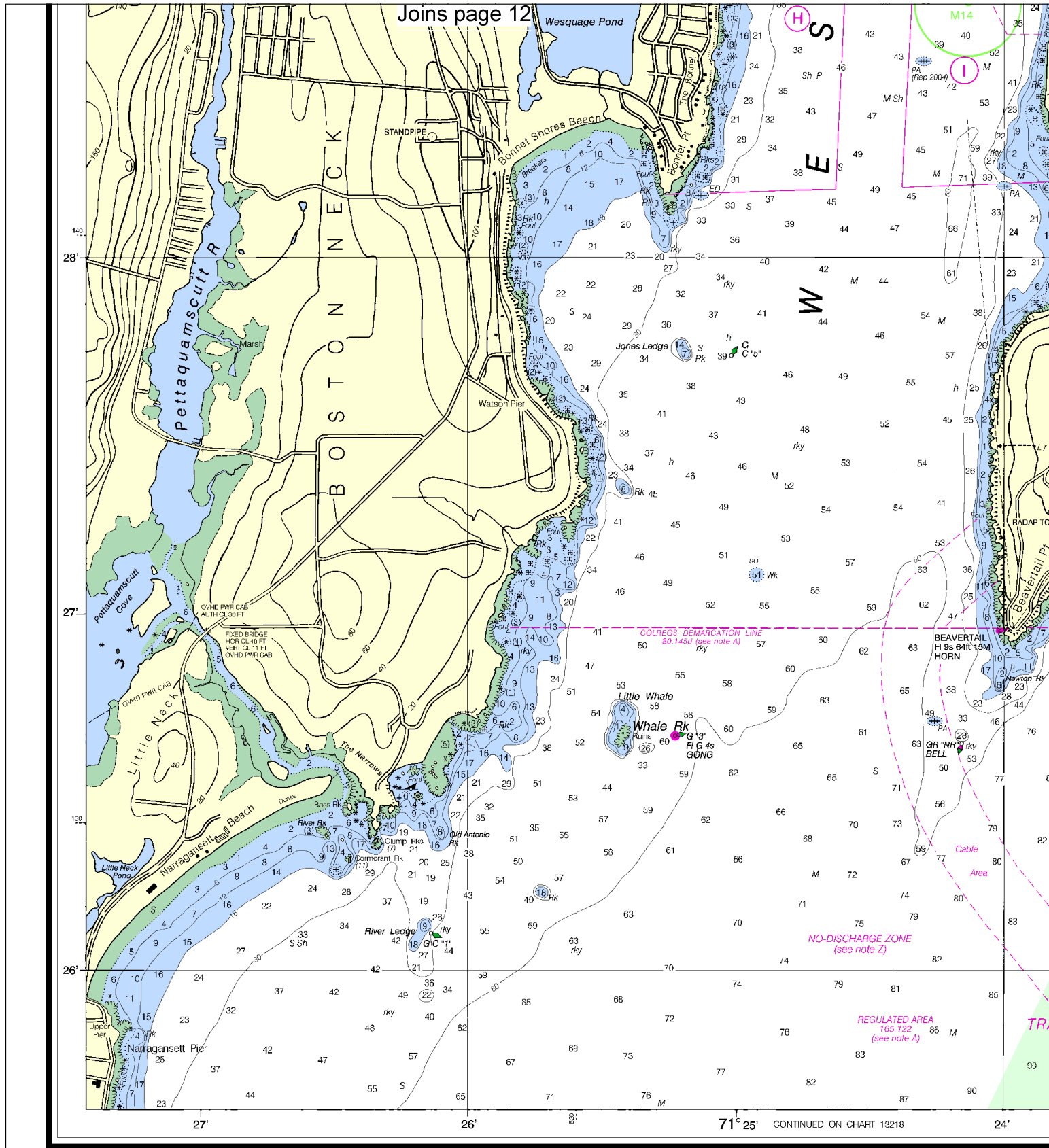
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SPIRE (NORTHWESTERLY OF FOUR)



41st Ed., Jun. / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 27/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 16/09

13223

CAUTION

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This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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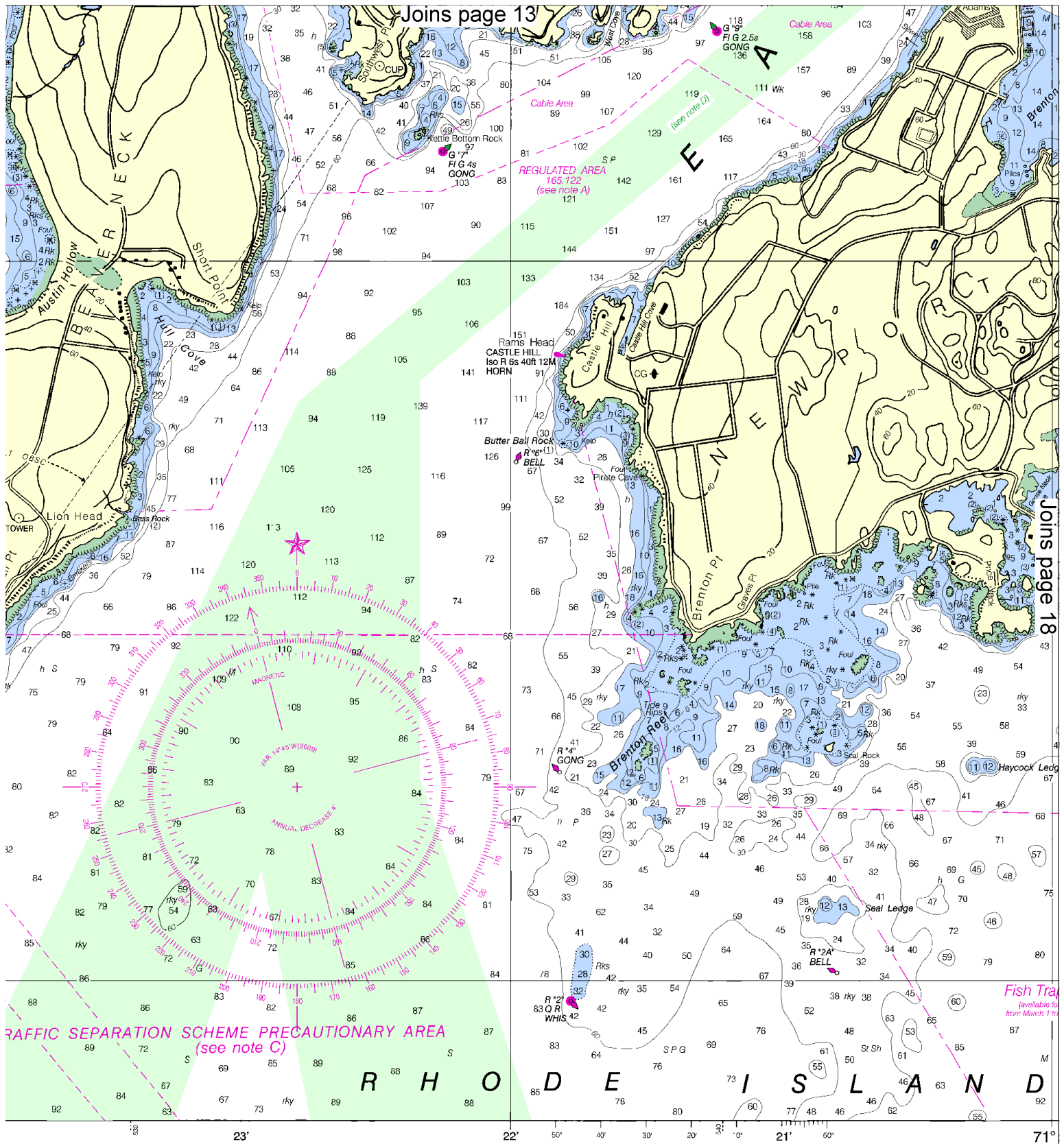


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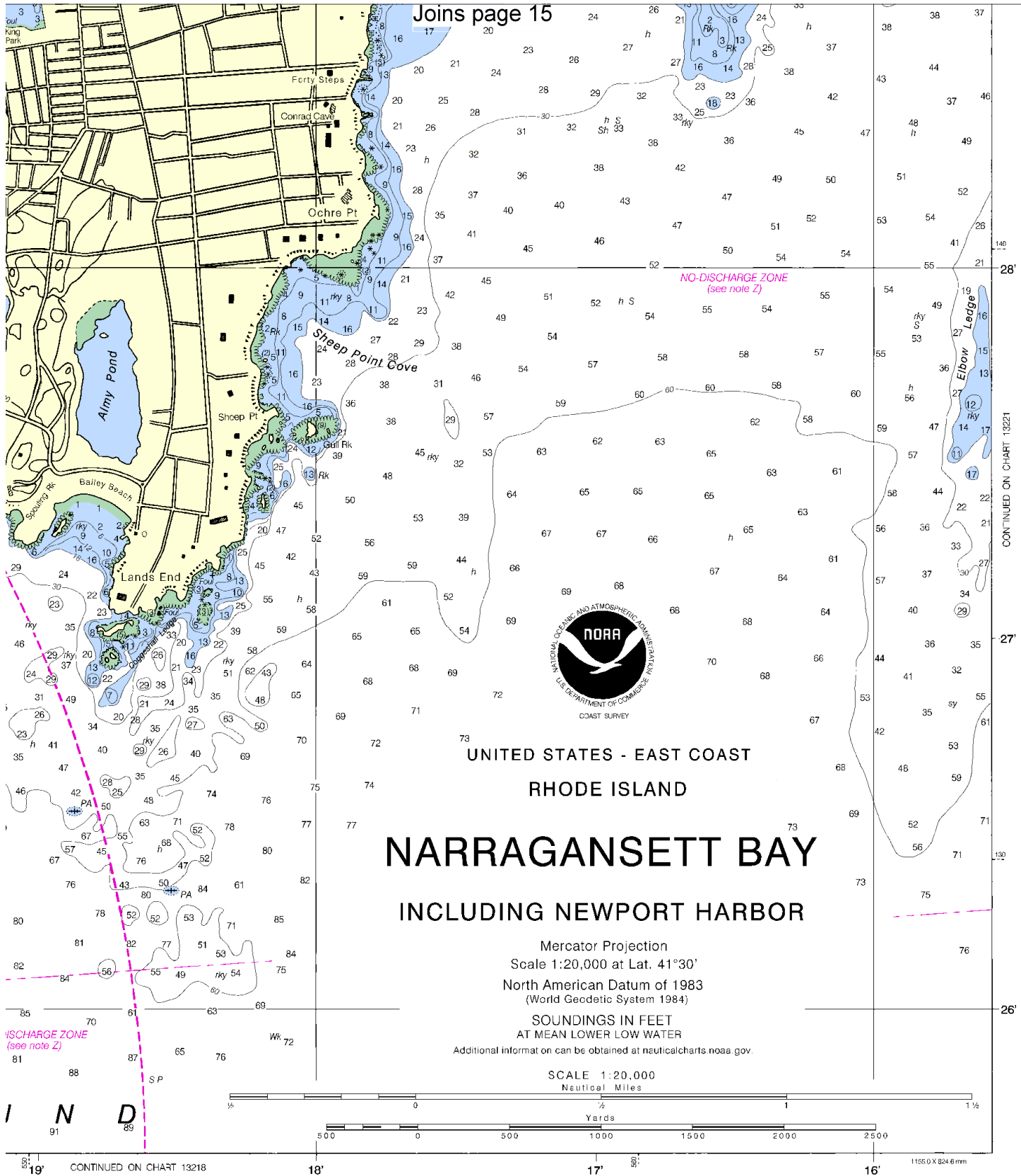
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Newport Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

13223

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Woods Hole – 508-548-5151/508-457-3214

Coast Guard Castle Hill – 401-846-3675

Marine Patrol – 401-848-6492

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

